

### Shipping.


**Shipping.**

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**Steamers.**

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**STEAM TO STRAITS AND HOMBAY.**  
(Calling at COLOMBO, if sufficient  
inducement offers.)

 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Steamship  
Guanoor.

Captain F. SENEK, will  
leave for the above places on MONDAY,  
the 27th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to  
H. H. JOSEPH,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 25, 1893.

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FOR SHANGHAI


The Steamship  
Ningpo,  
Captain TH. LIEKMANF,  
will be despatched for the  
above Port on MONDAY, the 27th Inst.,  
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1893.


STEAM TO SEANGHAI.


The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Steamship  
Canton,  
Captain C. L. W. EXILD,  
will leave for the above port at Noon on  
TUESDAY, the 28th Instant.


For Freight or Passage, apply to  
H. H. JOSEPH,  
Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 24, 1893.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
**FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**  

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Hiroshima Maru*  
Capt. H. WALTZ, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on **THURSDAY**, the 30th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GEO. R. STEVENS,**  
*Agent.*  
**Hongkong, March 18, 1893. 626**

**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGA-**  
**SAKI AND KOBE**  
*(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)*  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Steamship  
*Ravenna,*  
Capt. G. W. F. BROWN,  
*Esq.*, will leave for the above places at  
**NOON, on FRIDAY, the 18th Instant.**  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**H. H. JOSEPH,**  
*Superintendent.*  
**P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,**  
**Hongkong, March 22, 1893. 541**

**SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND**  
**YOKOHAMA.**  

The Steamship  
*Armenia*, Master,  
Captain *Clark*, will be  
despatched as above on  
or about the 31st Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, March 23, 1893. 554

**FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.**  

The Steamship  
*London*,  
*Porter*, Commander, will  
be despatched for the  
above Port on or about **WEDNESDAY,**  
the 5th Proximo.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
Hongkong, March 17, 1893. 518

**Sailing Vessels.**  
**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  

The 100 A.T. British Ship  
*Celtic Chief,*  
OWEN, Master, will load here for  
the above Port, and will have  
quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
**HEWAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 20, 1893. 333  
**Not Responsible for Debts**

**N**either the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour.—

**BANSAWANG**, British Barque, Capt. J. C.  
Fenn—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**CELESTO CHIEF**, British ship, Capt. Owen  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**R. R. THOMAS**, Amer. ship, Capt. P. B.  
Nickells.—Shewam & Co.

**SEKATOR**, British ship, Captain H. J.  
Smith.—Molchers & Co.

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**CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.,**  
Chromometer, Watch & Clock Makers,  
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

**NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
MEDICAL OPTICAL  
INSTRUMENTS.**

**VOYAGERS'S CELEBRATED  
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.**  
SUNGLASSES, LANTERNS AND OTHER COMPANIES.  
ADMIRALTY, NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**NAUTICAL BOOKS.**  
 English SILVER & ENGRAVED PLATED WARE.  
 Christofle & Co.'s ENGRAVED PLATED WARE.  
 GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY  
 in great variety.  
**DIAMONDS**  
 AND  
**DIAMOND JEWELLERY.**  
 Splendid Collection of Latest London  
 PATTERNS, at very low prices. **748**

**SAILOR'S HOME.**  
 ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or  
 PAPERS will be thankfully received  
 at the Sailor's Home, West Point.







(Via Southern Line)

**SILVER.**

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

attempts to land. A Court of Umpires will give a decision upon the manoeuvre. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will probably make a report.

PROMOTION TO MR. G. SOUTH, R.

followed promotion in rapid succession. He passed through the *Excellent* (Guédon), the *Dapot*, and took his certificate as a Gunner, and then was made Officers' Instructor. While on board the *Excellent*, he was selected to attend the French Exhibition of 1867. For his services there, where he had the honour of the personal friendship of the Royal Family, he received a medal from Emperor Louis Napoleon. On his return he was placed on the staff of the *Excellent* as Staff Instructor, and was there served as Gunnery Instructor or Junior, on the West Indian Station, in 1870. In this year he was promoted to be a Wain. From the *Junco*, he was appointed Instructing Officer to the boys' training ship *Boscawen*, and from the various commands of this ship received several certificates, in which satisfaction was expressed with his discharge of the duties of Instructor Boscawen; it was stated that he had done his best to forward the boys in seamanship both in training hours and by his games, and that by leading amusements during recreation hours he had done much to make the service liked by the boys amongst whom he was very popular. After serving in other ships he was sent once again to the Mediterranean Station and while attached to the *Junco* served under Capt. Wilson with the Contingent in the Egyptian and Chinese Campaigns. He was present at Kabul, and was with Captain Wilson when that gallant officer saved the square at Teb and won the Victoria

N. ing of the Water Ordinance, when so n

There is no finality about Government officials and departments. That we are told is that the water supply will be 224 million gallons per head per year for the population of 1920. We are now informed by another that the actual supply is 150 million gallons is the utmost upon which you count.

That the alleged increase in the population cannot possibly explain these discrepancies, so that somebody is wrong somewhere.

That as the Water Authority was established to supply water of the 1911 population per head until lately, I showed suspicion that even he misunderstood the notion that it was all with 'the big reservoir at Ryman.' That I supposed that the Government was to be for once more to clear knotty points of this controversy.

That it may be questioned whether the Literary and Debating Society is quite the place for discussing such a question, but I intended to start discussion of the system of government under which many of the members hold office.

That the 'Old Volume' be regarded as a private Society.

That it is wrong to put anything and everything under the sun, then no one could possibly arise.

That many of the members cannot express their views if their sentiments be published in the press for fear of being taken down.

That I do not regret the worthy Council may say much that was true concerning the glaring defects of our system of Colony Government, but it would be better perhaps had he given a lecture, as he did on a former occasion, that Hongkong wants more than a King Society to back up the unofficial element in the Council Chamber, and that it is a pity that the Government should not have a local branch of the Association, or an Association having its object the advancement of mental and/or any other reform, English and foreign in Hongkong.

REVIEW. . .  
*Things Chinese: being Notes on Va*

of their vast Empire such evidence is given in *Things Chinese*. Personal knowledge has been supplemented by researches made by the leading authorities in China and the Chinese. To those who wish to obtain information without being subjected to the trouble of wading through hundreds of books—an important consideration in countries where a large number of people can ill afford many hours in verifying a single fact—Mr Ball's handbook will be simply invaluable. The author indicates clearly by his title that he is dealing with what are designated for the moment as the new articles collected under "Bamboo," "bambs," "ery," "pegada," "pawshoo," "popo," "Mambo," "Mambo," "Mambo." These are subjects of so great importance any book on the Chinese that there is they were omitted from the first edition. That on "Siam" contains most of the material on Siam, which was omitted from the first edition, but in concluded notes of *Things Chinese* we might find it. Mr Dyer Ball is very willing to accept, as tolerably trustworthy, foreign statistics taken by the Chinese press:

There have been considerable changes in the number of people in China since different periods; wars, rebellions, and floods have exerted a powerful effect on large tracts of most fertile provinces, and the population has been compelled to increase. Nevertheless these minimising effects, notwithstanding fires and millenniums the empire has in existence, the inhabitants have increased. In the year 1800 the population was about 200 millions or 200,000,000, some twelve or thirteen years ago what was considered the best native data to be the population of this immense country.

Had it not been for the gigantic rebellion the population might have been reduced to less than this figure of 390,000,000 must be

THE CLUB—FIRST INNING.

State. "I should have been very glad to have seen the audience fill every seat in the chamber, filled with all that was distinguished and influential in British society. His voice was heard for an hour of the evening, and it was not until he had finished his physical force or abate it was still felt as an influence on the exhortation and refined. The listeners of opinion could avail to the extent of the speech, and the expression, which may safely be said to be rival in contemporary Parliament. The wonder of all this is his ability to make the speaker in his own right. The fact that the speaker was a man of the noblest of his kind, and that his noble falling off in the force and voice as the second hour was reached, animation of the orator was intact. His eye, and especially his right hand, were the only things that with the table from time to time testified to the vehemence of his feeling, and when occasion required for the delivery of a passage of great importance, he would rise and his voice was again and again raised, and the enthusiasm of the audience swelled the effect of the speech by which it was itself affected. The marvellous part of all was to see the speaker in his own right, and to see him as if nothing unusual had been done, and to learn that he went down quietly with his family and with as little disturbance as if he had been engaged in a quiet conversation. The record of eloquence by our octogenarian Premier, and from any consideration of political which we were not concerned, was very proud of him—*LYNET*.

ment, of the points that British Resid

public services. The Chinese Association having been formed in London last year, it is not surprising to find in England, it was felt to be desirable should be in communication with similarly representing British interests in the principal Treaty Ports and in the representation of the Japanese Government. It has greater weight in the action of Branch Associations representing the interests with which Her Government is, of course, exclusively concerned; and it is obvious that a large accession of numbers and influence would secure, if residents of Eastbourne convulsed of the kind of joining our country. It was accordingly, to invite Japanese residents to form a branch of the Japanese Association; and it is gratifying to the steps taken by the committee to the object have been responded to with vigour. The Association has been formed, and the Japanese residents, Messrs. A. and O. Company for allowing of meetings to be held at, and correspondence to, 123, Leadenhall-street, advantage has, however, now been an opportunity given to the residents at Eastbourne for that purpose.

**THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.**

The Chairman said that the report would have circulated amongst the members would have fully acquainted them with what had been done during the year. Many subjects had been discussed, and the Committee had been asked to consider a number of questions, opened for consideration furnished them by Mr. Dent, had received a great deal of consideration at the hands of the Committee, and the Chairman had been able to express. He thought that the Committee had been able to express a committee member rather generally entertained.

Herbert Dent had gone rather beyond the limits of his subject, but the great risk of loss in connection with it, was doing, and the result

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